

WEATHER - PARIS: Friday, possible rain, 54-60 (46-52) Saturday, variable, 54-60 (46-52) Sunday, 54-60 (46-52) Setur, 54-60 (46-52) CHANNAL: Rather rough, 54-60 (46-52) Temp 15-2 (59-59) NEW, 54-60 (46-52) Temp 15-2 (59-59)

LOCAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1977

Established 1887

Egyptian Foreign Minister, Aide Resign as Sadat Schedules Weekend Israel Visit

Speech to Knesset Set for Sunday

William E. Farrell

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Anwar Sadat of Egypt is to visit Israel Saturday in a historic two-day visit, a move that will mark the first time an Arab leader has accepted an invitation to visit Israel, according to a source close to the Egyptian President.



Menachem Begin

Mr. Sadat's visit to Israel, which is expected to last two days, will be the first time an Arab leader has accepted an invitation to visit Israel, according to a source close to the Egyptian President.

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Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said early today at a briefing for the U.S. congressional group that he would not accompany Mr. Sadat to Israel. The congressional group is headed by Rep. James Wright, D-Texas, who is majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dayan said today that, based on Mr. Sadat's recent comments, the visit will not involve peace negotiations. Nevertheless, observers here feel that the visit will have an impact on the Middle East political scene.



President Anwar Sadat (left) and President Hafez Assad confer at Damascus airport yesterday as Sadat departed.

Egyptians Support Plan

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, Nov. 17.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's decision to visit Israel was met with growing opposition and criticism today from Arab leaders and masses.

However, the Egyptian leader's move was winning approval by citizens of his own country, an opinion poll showed.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad's personal expression of "deep sorrow" over Mr. Sadat's plans was mild compared with the criticisms voiced by Yasser Arafat and other Palestinian guerrilla leaders, and the Syrian government in a formal statement issued tonight.

Mr. Sadat returned to Egypt today after conferring with President Assad on the Middle East situation in general and the trip to Israel in particular.

Six hours after he left Damascus, a major explosion rocked the Egyptian Embassy here. The explosion of the damage and casualties was not immediately known. Syrian officials condemned the blast as a "cowardly act."

Despite the disagreement between the two leaders, a Syrian spokesman reported tonight that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad were still agreed on their basic demands for peace with Israel.

The spokesman said they agreed to "coordinate their efforts for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on complete Israeli withdrawal to pre-June, 1967, borders and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."

Mr. Sadat met in his residence in Damascus today with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts. The agency said he officially received the invitation from Mr. Begin to visit Jerusalem and handed Mr. Eilts his acceptance.

Mr. Sadat also received a message from President Carter and gave Mr. Eilts a reply.

Tonight, the Syrian government categorically rejected Mr. Sadat's plan to visit Israel and called on all Arabs to oppose it.

A Syrian government statement termed the Egyptian move "a painful blow to the Arab nation, circumventing its solidarity. It will give the Zionist enemy victory it has been unable to win over the past 30 years." Israel was founded in 1948.

Fahmy Act Tied to Trip Opposition

From Wire Dispatches

ISMAILIA, Egypt, Nov. 17.—President Anwar Sadat returned from Damascus today and was confronted almost immediately by the resignation of his foreign minister, Ismail Fahmy.

Mr. Fahmy's resignation followed Mr. Sadat's announcement that he would go to Israel Saturday to confer with Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and address the Knesset in Jerusalem.

Mr. Sadat accepted Mr. Fahmy's resignation and appointed Mahmoud Riad as acting foreign minister. A few hours later, Mr. Riad, too, announced that he was resigning.

Mr. Fahmy, who became foreign minister immediately after the October, 1972, Arab-Israeli war and is known for his pro-U.S. leanings, did not mention Mr. Sadat's projected visit to Israel in his letter of resignation. But the text, as carried by the Middle East News Agency, left no doubt that he was quitting for that reason.

The agency said Mr. Sadat designated Mr. Riad, a top assistant to Mr. Fahmy, to serve as acting foreign minister. Mr. Riad's resignation also was submitted in apparent protest against Mr. Sadat's trip to the Jewish state.

Mr. Sadat then appointed Butros Ghali, a minister without portfolio in Premier Mamoudh Salem's Cabinet, as minister of state for foreign affairs, in Mr. Riad's place, and as acting foreign minister, in Mr. Fahmy's place.

Mr. Ghali, a Coptic Christian, is a former professor of political science and heads the Strategic Studies Center of the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper.

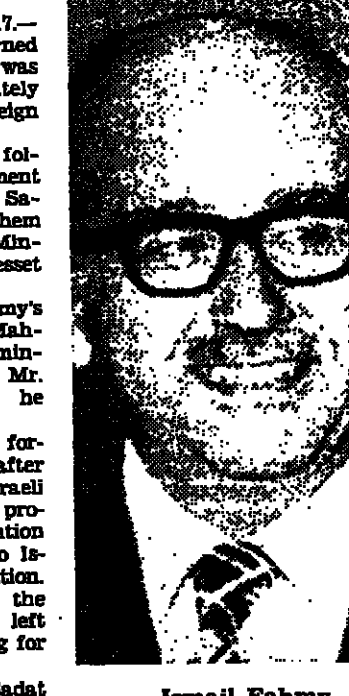
The resignation of the two ministers apparently did not force a change in Mr. Sadat's previously announced plans. The Middle East News Agency said the Egyptian leader would visit farming villages in the Suez Canal area and scheduled and then would undertake Friday prayers in the village's mosque.

Meeting With Eilts
Mr. Sadat met in his residence in Ismailia today with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts. The agency said he officially received the invitation from Mr. Begin to visit Jerusalem and handed Mr. Eilts his acceptance.

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Ismail Fahmy

"No Arab leader has the right to take such a step," Syria said. The statement said the governing bodies of Syria and its ruling Ba'ath party called on "all Arabs to confront the dangers of a visit by an Arab leader to Israel and to foil and circumvent these dangers."

The statement indicated a

hardening of the Syrian stance on Mr. Sadat's trip following the resignation of the two Egyptian Ministers.

Earlier today, after seeing Mr. Sadat off at Damascus airport, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said, "This time, we ended our meeting in disagreement, unlike on previous occasions."

"Sadat's plan to visit Israel deeply hurt me, because I was unable to convince him of the dangers and far-reaching repercussions for the Arab cause and Arab nation," he said.

"We did not reach agreement on my going," Mr. Assad said after his talks with the Syrian leader. "I did not inform him beforehand and he is not pleased I am going. But although we disagreed on tactics, we will not disagree on strategy."

However, when asked about this, Mr. Assad replied that "it is not easy to separate strategy and tactics."

View on Goals
He said he was "convinced that this trip will not achieve the aims of the Arab nation," neither in Syria, nor in Egypt nor in the other Arab states.

"But of course, President Sadat had a different view on this matter," Mr. Assad said.

In Damascus before his departure for Egypt, Mr. Assad explained for the first time how he had decided to undertake the first trip to Israel by an Arab head of state. The idea, he said, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Presence Cited

er Aides See Cuba Ties

ed Out by Role in Africa

By Hedrick Smith

NGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The House is seriously being by the steady expansion in military presence in Ethiopia and other African countries and sees no possibility of establishing full diplomatic relations with Havana under circumstances, high-administration officials said.

Officials, disclosing new of several hundred military combat deaths in the Cuban presence in 11 other African countries as a deliberate move in Africa made by President Fidel Castro, who has been in Cuba since 1959.

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Backs Coal for W. German Energy

Schmidt Party Rejects New Nuclear Plants

HAMBURG, Nov. 17 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ruling Social Democrats today voted to back coal as the chief source for future West German energy needs, effecting a virtual six-year moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants.

By a show of hands, an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the party's annual convention accepted a compromise resolution stipulating that no new nuclear plant may be built if the needed energy can be obtained from a coal-fired plant.

Construction of new nuclear plants would be permitted only if other fuels could not be obtained and if the problem of nuclear waste disposal could be solved.

However, West Germany's 12 existing nuclear plants are to continue operating, the delegates voted, and those under construction should be completed. The delegates also approved continued research on the development of new reactors.

Observers considered the compromise a success for the government of Mr. Schmidt, who had warned that a complete halt in nuclear plant construction would increase unemployment and jeopardize hopes of rich nuclear export earnings.

The Schmidt government originally planned a total of 35 operating nuclear energy plants by 1985.

Experts told convention delegates that if the conditions of the compromise resolution were met, it would be at least six years before construction of new nuclear power plants could be considered. They pointed out that a number of coal plants would have to be replaced before 35 million tons of coal can be burned into electricity each year.

In a convention address yesterday, Mr. Schmidt named eight challenges facing West Germany. They included energy and raw material needs. He said West Germany must keep open all options on supplies.

Research Minister Hans Ehard, a strong proponent of nuclear energy, interpreted the convention compromise as not meaning an immediate halt in the construction of nuclear power plants. He said that, under present legal conditions, a federal government in Bonn can deny state applications for the construction of new plants only under very exceptional circumstances.

Democratic youth, opponents of nuclear energy, said they consider the compromise a "serious setback."

Airport Strike In Spain Held Likely Today

MADRID, Nov. 17 (AP).—Government and union negotiators met again today in an effort to avert a one-day nationwide strike by 11,000 airport workers, but both sides said they saw little hope of agreement.

Union spokesmen said the walkout would begin at 8 a.m. tomorrow unless the government agreed to demands for a pay increase from the equivalent of \$229 to \$281 a month. But the government was remaining firm in its opposition to such an increase, which would exceed a ceiling announced earlier as part of an austerity program.

Mr. Soares said today he will stake the life of his Socialist minority government on obtaining within the next two weeks national agreement on how to solve Portugal's economic and political problems.

If agreement is not reached, Mr. Soares said, he will ask parliament to pass a motion of confidence in the government. "If the motion is refused, the government will resign," he said.

Mr. Soares told the Assembly of the Republic he sought a platform of agreement among all parties and factions on how to deal with the country's problems. "To give more stability and support to the present government or to another government that may be constituted."

Mr. Soares said he had led Portugal's first democratic government in half a century for the last 16 months.

The Socialists have governed by vote bargaining in the assembly. They control more than 100 of the 282 seats, about 30 more than their nearest rivals, the right-of-center Social Democrats.

The Socialists are now up against a series of crucial deadlines. One is at the beginning of next month, when negotiations with the International Monetary Fund resume on a proposal for sharp deflationary

Shah Says Iran Will Oppose Increase in World Oil Prices

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—The Shah of Iran said last night that his country would take an active role in trying to keep down oil prices, despite the fact that President Carter did not assure the Shah that the United States would sell him all the weapons he wanted.

The Shah made the disclosure at a news conference. He left the White House last night and arrived in Paris this morning on his way back to Iran.

The Shah said that, as a result of his meetings with Mr. Carter, he had changed his mind on the issue of an increase in world oil prices, which will be decided when the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets Dec. 20 in Caracas.

Before his discussions with Mr. Carter, the Shah said "We were neutral" on the question of oil prices. "But after perusing the world economic situation, we came to the conclusion to give you a break."

He also said that "at first, we were not going to take any sides. We were just going to be spectators, but now we are willing to show sympathy and comprehension of your views."

Asked if he would support a price freeze for an entire year, the Shah replied, "I wouldn't oppose it." Asked if Iran would offer such a proposal at the OPEC meeting, he answered, "I would say yes."

World oil prices are now set at \$14.50 a barrel. The Shah said he thinks that

Police crack down on dissenters in Iran, Page 4.

If the main oil producers, Saudi Arabia and Iran, adopt the same position, the other OPEC members would not be able to get higher prices.

The Shah confirmed that Mr. Carter said he would not make a decision on major weapons sales to Iran without consulting Congress, even though Mr. Carter said that the United States continues to support a strong Iran and considers its security a top priority for this country.

"Not Feasible" on Arms
But the Shah added that he is "not pessimistic" about the prospects of getting the weapons he wants. He said he understood that "there must be close cooperation with Congress" but added that "if they know the facts" the members will support Iran's requests.

Iran is the largest single purchaser of U.S. arms. During the last fiscal year Iran bought \$6.5 billion of the \$11.3 billion in weapons sold by U.S. arms, and since 1972 it has bought more than \$18 billion in U.S. arms.

The Shah was asked whether he had received an assurance (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

W ORLEANS

Mr. Mondale, who was active in human-rights initiatives early

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News Analysis

Caution Tempers U.S. Hopes on Sadat Journey

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat's scheduled visit to Israel has produced both high expectations and words of caution in Washington. As one high administration official pointed out, the major achievement of the unprecedented visit—assuming it takes place—could be to provide a psychological breakthrough in the Middle East diplomacy. But it could also prove a disaster.

It could produce the needed impetus for accelerating the slow-moving efforts to convene a Geneva conference. Or, at a minimum, it could lead to an eventual Egyptian-Israeli accord if Mr. Sadat fails to persuade Syria to join Egypt at Geneva.

The advance drama surrounding the visit has revived memories of other unexpected moves

by unpredictable leaders. The Sadat offer to go to Israel is being compared with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Washington in 1959 and President Richard Nixon's journey to Peking in 1972 as examples of the way that bold political initiatives can have profound impact on world affairs.

But having tried and failed so many times to achieve lasting peace in the Middle East, officials are aware of the major political risks involved both for Sadat and for Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. And they also warn that no matter how dramatic the Sadat visit, it is unlikely in itself to produce rapid progress toward resolving the key substantive differences that have been at the heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

For Mr. Sadat, who took the first step by declaring his readi-

ness to go to Israel, the dilemma is to tell the Knesset just enough to convince the Israelis of his determination to live in peace with them without at the same time convincing the other Arabs that he has lost interest in the Arab cause.

If he appears too conciliatory to the Israelis, Mr. Sadat runs the risk of being accused of splitting the Arab world. If he seems too tough in his remarks to the Knesset, he runs the risk of puncturing Israel's hopes and aggravating tensions.

The odds, of course, seem to favor Mr. Sadat's advancing the cause of a settlement. The very fact of his setting foot on Israeli soil will go a long way toward convincing Israel and its supporters in this country that the Egyptians—and by extension, other Arabs—may actually be ready to accept Israel's right to exist and to live in peace with Israel, even though the Arabs insist that Israel's boundaries must be those preceding the war of June, 1967, something Israel refuses to accept.

For Mr. Begin, the problem is to appear responsive enough to Mr. Sadat's initiative and to whatever further gestures he may make in Israel, without at the same time seeming to yield on Israel's long-held negotiating positions. U.S. officials, who have been fascinated with Mr. Begin's flair for the unexpected, are concerned that Mr. Sadat not appear to return empty-handed from Israel, subject to ridicule in Egypt and other countries.

U.S. Folds Along

For the United States, the latest developments have been totally unexpected. President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had been plodding along in efforts to reconvene a Geneva conference, worrying about a change here and a change there in the U.S. "working paper" for Geneva. They simply were not prepared for the Sadat-Begin exchanges that have caught the world's attention.

Whatever the difficulties involved, the U.S. negotiating approach was at least familiar. The issues had been discussed repeatedly in various forums, and there was no doubt that the United States was at the center of the negotiations. As the mediator, the United States knew everything that the Arabs were telling Israel and vice-versa. But now, in the course of a few days, the U.S. role has been plunged into question.

Not only will Mr. Sadat be talking to Mr. Begin without Mr. Vance present, but not one here really knows what the out-

come will be. "Both of them are unguided missiles," one State Department official said of Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin.

They are not sure because they are uncertain of what motivated Mr. Sadat to make his dramatic gesture in the first place. Theories abound in Washington these days.

Pressed at Home

One prevalent view held by those not in the administration is that Mr. Sadat, pressed at home by a disastrous economy and political malaise among the intelligentsia, was desperate for progress toward peace and was frustrated by the slow pace of the Carter-Vance negotiations.

In this theory, Mr. Sadat was also unhappy at the Carter administration's emphasis on persuading Syria and the Palestinians to come to Geneva, thereby giving the more recalcitrant parties a virtual veto over the pace of the negotiations.

By going to Israel, Mr. Sadat has taken the initiative and in effect put in the limelight Israel and Egypt, the two parties to Geneva who appear the most flexible.

Mr. Sadat flew to Syria yesterday for talks with President Hafez al-Assad to see if a common approach was possible. Although Mr. Sadat has insisted that the impetus for his going to Israel was to promote a Geneva conference, implicit in the decision is a warning to Syria that Egypt was ready to negotiate a separate peace.

Fear Expressed

A separate Egyptian-Israeli accord is the one thing that Mr. Assad is opposed to because it would leave Syria without a reliable ally on Israel's southern front and would make it much more difficult for Syria to regain its territory on the Golan Heights, since Israel has said Egypt can have virtually the whole Sinai back but that Syria could not expect much of Golan to be returned.

U.S. officials said that they did not believe that Mr. Sadat would negotiate alone with Israel for fear of being isolated in the Arab world. But the officials were wrong about how serious Mr. Sadat was about going to Israel—his initial statement was regarded here as a rhetorical flourish.

And the officials may be wrong about the Sadat visit improving the chances for Geneva. In fact, some critics of the administration believe that the administration's stress on Geneva revealed a concern that if Egypt and Israel negotiate alone, it will reflect poorly on Mr. Carter's policies.



SIGN LANGUAGE—A protester brandishes a poster of the British Anti-Nazi League as Hubert Meyer, a colonel in the Nazi Waffen SS during World War II, prepares to speak at a London press conference. Meyer, in Britain to promote a book on the SS, was expelled from Britain yesterday. He and two other former SS officers were barred from Britain because "their presence was against public policy."

Carter Aides See Cuba Ties Ruled Out by Role in Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

Cuban buildup in Angola runs counter to the word privately passed by the Cubans last spring that Mr. Castro intended to reduce the Cuban military presence in Angola.

A Precondition

Speaking at the Agriculture Department last Feb. 16, President Carter virtually made some Cuban disengagement from Angola a precondition of full normal ties with Havana.

Last weekend, the President expressed renewed concern, calling the Cuban involvement in Angola and Ethiopia "a threat to the permanent peace in Africa."

A Carter administration policy-maker yesterday went the additional step of saying that the current Cuban buildup made normalization of ties with Havana "impossible."

The administration had remained relatively optimistic about improving relations with Cuba until the steady military buildup in Africa last summer and this fall persuaded such top-level policy-makers as Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, that the Cuban government was not merely reacting to the instability of a friendly government in Angola but had embarked on a wider policy of establishing and protecting pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban governments in Africa.

Overall, U.S. intelligence estimates now put the Cuban involvement in Africa at roughly 25,000 personnel in 15 countries,

including about 20,515 military troops or advisers. The rest are civilians.

Combat Deaths

Some U.S. officials believe the Castro government may eventually reconsider its African policy because of casualties suffered in Angola and Ethiopia. Aided though U.S. officials emphasize that they have no absolutely reliable figures, they estimate Cuban combat deaths may number 500 to 1,000.

The estimate is based on reports of 200 Cuban military graves at a cemetery at Quifundo, near Luanda, the Angolan capital.

Egyptian Foreign Minister and Aide Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

had crystallized during a trip to Romania, Iran and Saudi Arabia early this month, when he found "a really good opportunity to meditate on the matter." He emphasized that he had discussed it only with Mr. Fahmy and not with any of the foreign leaders he visited.

"Immediately after my return from this trip, I took the decision because it was cooking in my mind all the time," Mr. Sadat said. He explained that he began thinking about a direct appeal to the Israeli parliament "even before I started this trip."

"I feel that this is a sacred mission," he said. He also emphasized that he had not brought up the matter with U.S. officials.

Although Mr. Fahmy, 55, advocates close cooperation with the United States in solving the Middle East conflict, he felt Mr. Sadat's projected trip to Israel was "too much of a concession," a diplomatic source said.

Mr. Fahmy's resignation letter said: "At this stage through which the homeland and the Arab nation [world] is passing, and because of new developments in the situation, I submit my resignation to your excellency."

"I feel that I cannot continue in my post and join in bearing the responsibility in the circumstances."

A number of Egyptian officials were surprised by Mr. Fahmy's resignation. They also were stunned at news from Israel that Mr. Sadat's visit would begin Saturday night and that he would remain in Israel for 36 hours.

Report by Tass MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass reported today's resignation of Mr. Fahmy and coupled it with news of Mr. Sadat's planned trip to Israel.

The Tass report of the resignation was made without comment. But, Tass said, "when adopting the decision to go to Jerusalem and speak in the Knesset, President Sadat ignored numerous protests in the Arab world."

Called the basic Palestinian stand that the basis for Arab and international action must be "the guarantee of Palestinian national rights and Zionist withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands."

In Khartoum, Sudan gave its qualified support today to President Sadat's plan.

Vice-President Rashid al-Tahir said the Sudan news agency the Khartoum government did not object to the trip "as long as it does not contradict the objectives we are trying to achieve."

Iraq, sometimes described as the Arab world's leading hawk, yesterday described Mr. Sadat's move as a dangerous diversion which would weaken and disunite Arab ranks.

In Kuwait, a pro-government newspaper today urged Arab states to withhold financial support from Egypt to protest Mr. Sadat's intended Israel trip.

Another Kuwaiti daily appealed to Mr. Sadat to cancel the visit while a third praised the Egyptian initiative as a "skillful diplomatic offensive."

But despite official criticism, a news service poll in Cairo found that popular reaction to the Israel visit was one of almost overwhelming approval.

Night Transfer Made

Radical Lawyer Extradited By France, Flown to Stuttgart

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Klaus Croissant, the radical lawyer extradited by France to his native West Germany early this morning, later today was taken to a maximum-security prison in Stuttgart where until recently several of his terrorist clients were held.

Unusual haste, secrecy and security surrounded his transfer during the night. Mr. Croissant was flown in a French military aircraft from Paris to Strasbourg, from there in a helicopter to a military airfield near the French-West German border and then in another helicopter to the penitentiary in Stuttgart's suburb of Stammheim.

The Bonn government and a large sector of the West German press expressed satisfaction with the French extradition decision. It, however, caused controversy and protests in France.

Extradition Terms

Under the terms of the extradition, as laid down yesterday by a Paris court, the Chamber of Accusations, Mr. Croissant can be prosecuted and tried in West Germany only on a charge of aiding and abetting criminals.

Mr. Croissant, a resident of Stuttgart, fled to France last summer. The charge is based on the allegation that Mr. Croissant, while serving as counsel for accused terrorists, helped operate an illegal information network that enabled his clients to keep in touch with one another and with accomplices outside prison.

The French court refused to consider other charges contained in the West German extradition demands that were presented in Paris last summer and again after Mr. Croissant's arrest by French police on Sept. 30. The demands cited a warrant issued by a Stuttgart court on July 15 accusing Mr. Croissant of participation in a "criminal association."

This charge carries a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment. A spokesman for the federal Justice Ministry here declined today to say what punishment Mr. Croissant might face if found guilty on the aiding and abetting charge. The official pointed out that the Paris court yesterday only gave its ruling orally and that a written version must also be made.

Mild Penalties Legal experts said that aiding and abetting charges are elastic, hard to prove, and carry relatively mild penalties.

The Justice Ministry spokesman

stressed that under the law Croissant is presumed innocent until sentencing and that, six months' pretrial detention is entitled to petition for revocation of the proceedings against him.

Stuttgart court officials pressed the hope that Mr. Croissant's trial could start in three months.

Mr. Croissant was visited morning by one of his co-defendants, Stefan Bader, of Mannheim. Shortly after Mr. Croissant's arrival in the Stuttgart penitentiary, the lawyer's detention there later established detailed rules for his detention. These included close surveillance on the grounds that Mr. Croissant is "potentially suicidal."

"Lies of Murderers" Before being removed from Stammheim Prison in Paris last year, Mr. Croissant wrote to a lawyer friend, Maria-Fra Schmidt, saying that he never committed suicide and try to escape from a West German prison. If he died in prison, Mr. Croissant said in his letter, she must not believe "the lies of murderers."

This was an allusion to deaths in the last 18 months five terrorists in their cell, Stuttgart and Hamburg. The deaths were all prison suicides.

They included Ulrike Meinhof, found hanged in her cell in May of last year, Andreas Bader, who died a gunshot in the same prison last month.

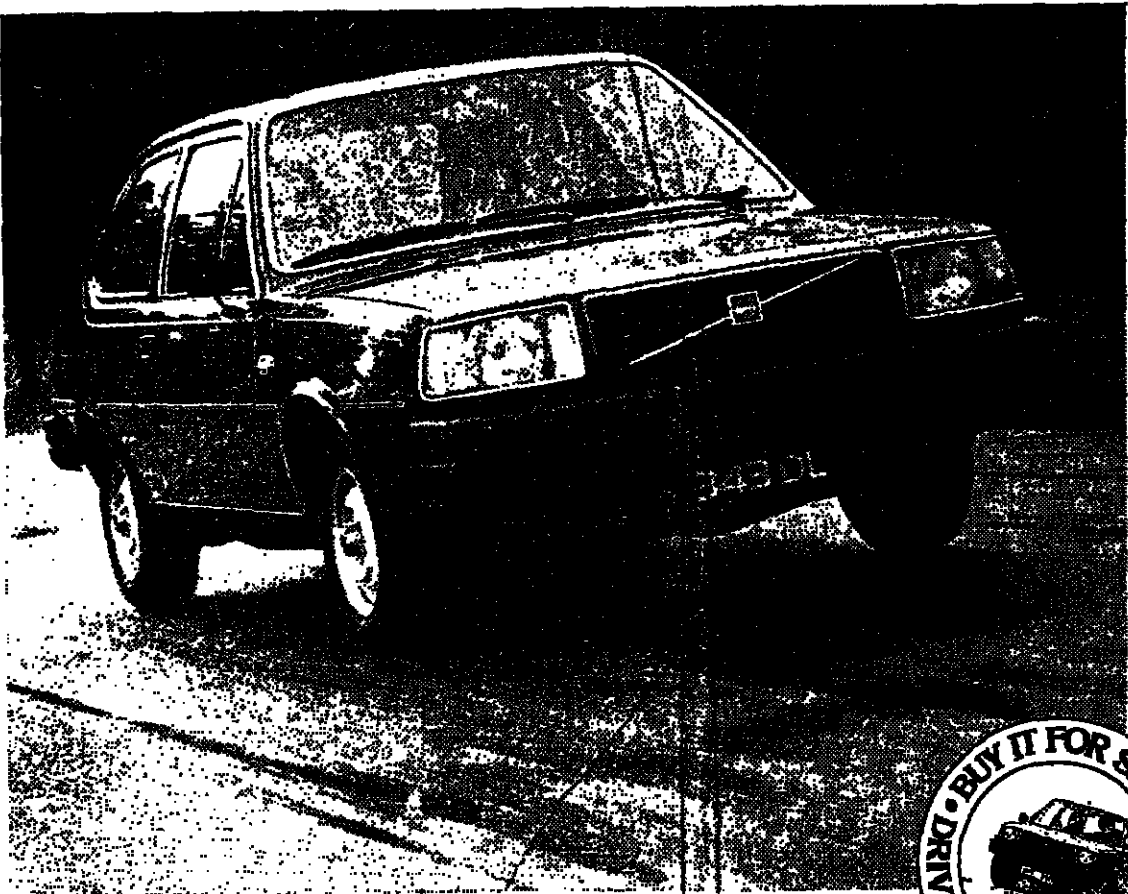
Mr. Croissant acted as co-counsel for Mrs. Meinhof and Bader and other members of the Red Army Faction. He is known as the Bader-Meinhof lawyer. Mr. Croissant and his wife have charged that Mrs. Meinhof and her companions were murdered by the Bonn government.

Hunger Strike It was learned today that of 10 terrorists who are held in a Hamburg prison, been refusing food and water since yesterday. The names were withheld protesting against rigorous surveillance and isolation.

An inmate of Stammheim Prison in Stuttgart, Volker Becker, went on a "hunger strike" last week to protest what he called "conditions. She was taken hospitalized on Tuesday. Mrs. B is due to go on trial on charges of complicity in murder of six policemen."

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VOLVO

Sadat Sets Israel Date

(Continued from Page 1)

with Israel and that he did not want to speak in the name of the other Arab countries.

"Accordingly, there will be no negotiations for peace," Mr. Dayan said.

Mr. Sadat "will have his say and his remarks will have wide reverberations," Mr. Dayan said. "His basic demands are withdrawal [by Israel] from all the territories and the right of the Palestinians to establish a Palestinian state in return for which he will very probably promise peace. He will not be able to speak on behalf of all the Arab States."

"All the preparations of flags and flowers and anthems and fanfares and trumpets notwithstanding, the principal preparations we must make are for the serious political reaction to this visit, which will have worldwide reverberations," Mr. Dayan said. "Israel must have answers ready and I have no doubt that we will have answers."

Danish Firms to Sell To General Dynamics

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17 (AP).—Two Danish engineering firms have contracted to deliver equipment worth \$7 million to General Dynamics, constructor of the F-16 fighter planes which have been ordered by Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium, the Trade Ministry announced here today.

The ministry said that the Dasa and Nes Lindberg firms already had orders of \$50 million from General Dynamics as part of the compensation orders promised to Danish industry when the air force ordered 58 F-16 jet fighters last spring.

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Mahmoud Riad

Criticism by Arabs Growing For Sadat's Israel Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

Caio. There was no personal attack against the Egyptian leader but praise for "the great people and army of Egypt."

Al-Falah charged that the Sadat visit puts the Palestinian revolution in "a critical position before the Zionist enemy" who denies Palestinian rights and is preparing for "a new war of annihilation against our Arab people and nation."

The guerrilla organization recalled the basic Palestinian stand that the basis for Arab and international action must be "the guarantee of Palestinian national rights and Zionist withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands."

In Khartoum, Sudan gave its qualified support today to President Sadat's plan.

Vice-President Rashid al-Tahir said the Sudan news agency the Khartoum government did not object to the trip "as long as it does not contradict the objectives we are trying to achieve."

Iraq, sometimes described as the Arab world's leading hawk, yesterday described Mr. Sadat's move as a dangerous diversion which would weaken and disunite Arab ranks.

In Kuwait, a pro-government newspaper today urged Arab states to withhold financial support from Egypt to protest Mr. Sadat's intended Israel trip.

Another Kuwaiti daily appealed to Mr. Sadat to cancel the visit while a third praised the Egyptian initiative as a "skillful diplomatic offensive."

But despite official criticism, a news service poll in Cairo found that popular reaction to the Israel visit was one of almost overwhelming approval.

Mohammed Rushdy Hussein,

58, a civil servant, said, "It's tastic, incredible. I think will help and I hope other I do not create trouble for because of the visit."

Abdel-Halim Mustafa, 3, shopkeeper, said, "I believe a great decision. Sadat courageous man whose prevails over his emotions. the past we allowed emotion have the upper hand and threatening to throw Israel the sea and what was the result. Nothing."

And Naguib Kamel, 58, a shop assistant, commented, "a bold move and I hope it brings results. We are fed with this conflict and we see it over once and for all."

Soviet Mammoth 44,000 Years Old

LENINGRAD, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's frozen mammoth found in Siberia this year is 34,000 years old, originally believed.

Prof. N. K. Vereshagin told newspaper Vecherny Leningrad today that the creature found a block of ice "is not 10,000 years old as was thought at first, is actually 44,000 years old. Prof. Vereshagin said that age was determined by using radio carbon method of dating. The newspaper said that mammoth is being prepared embalming and will go on play next year at the Lening Zoological Museum."

Andreotti in Canada

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (Reuters).—Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti arrived here last night for a five-day visit to Canada.

By Timothy S. Robinson

* On all 747 and DC10 routes between Amsterdam and: New York, Chicago, Houston, Montreal, Toronto, Mexico City, Johannesburg, Tokyo (Polar route).

Cancel N.Y.-London Reservations

Buyers 'Cheat' on Air Standby Plan

By Dan Ehrlich.

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Cheap-flight "cheating" looms as a bigger problem to major airlines than does Freddie Laker, in the London-to-New York cut-rate-flight business.

Mr. Laker has said: "Whatever happens to my Skytrain, transatlantic air travel will never be the same again." Mr. Laker may be correct in more ways than he anticipated.

Six airlines have taken up the Laker challenge on London-New York fares—British Airways, Pan American, World Airways, Trans World Airlines, El Al, Air India and Iran Air. And the standby fare business appears to be booming.

But lurking in the background is an unforeseen problem.

Hedging Their Bets

"We feel some people may be hedging their bets, or in this case their chances of saving a lot of money at our expense," said TWA administration manager Brian Johnson.

"We are beginning to get evidence that some people are booking on our regular flights, and then they queue up for standby flights. So if they can't get the

standby, they will still have their regular scheduled flight reserved. "On the other hand, if they're able to get the standby seat, they simply cancel their scheduled reservation and we're out the money."

Mr. Johnson's words were echoed by a British Airways official, Bill Stevens. "We even have had people who have already bought our seats and then arrive at the

terminal and wait in the Pan American queue for a standby seat. If they get it, they rush over to us and ask for a refund. Or in the case of a reservation, to cancel it."

The airline officials speculate that standby cheating can border on criminality. If a businessman is paid in cash by his company for a plane ticket at the scheduled fare, he may buy a standby ticket and pocket the difference in price.

Chance of Fraud

Tax fraud is also a possibility. A person could list scheduled airline fares as business expenses and yet fly at a fraction of the cost.

"It's too soon to tell how much this type of activity has been going on or how much it has been hurting us," Mr. Stevens said. "We'll take a good look at the entire picture after Christmas."

Mr. Stevens said that this type of activity—if widespread and unchecked—could cause airlines to reduce the number of regular flights.

"We can't possibly operate normal services if a large number of people drop off the scheduled market feeling they can get a standby flight, even though they have the money for a scheduled flight and are willing to take one should there be no standbys."

Airline officials say that if studies now being done show that this type of reservation cheating is hurting them, they may have to institute no-refund reservation fees, but no such action is being seriously considered until the studies are completed.

Each airline has been allocated a certain number of standbys each week, divided among the flights. British Airways, Pan Am and TWA each are allotted 700 standbys a week. Air India gets 550, Iran Air 500 and El Al 300. A survey of the major airlines reveals they have been filling their passenger lists daily, partly due to standbys.

N.Y.-London Fare Play

(Examples of round-trip fares)

\$236 (Approximate)

Standby, Laker Airways: Purchase one-way ticket on a first-class, first-served basis, only on the day of departure. No free food offered. Price of ticket may vary because of currency relationships.

\$256

Standby, other airlines: Ticket may be purchased in advance, but seats are filled only on the day of departure, on a first-come, first-served basis. Only a limited number of seats are available on each flight. Free food service.

\$256

Budget, other airlines: Passenger gives airline three-week notice of week travel is desired. At least seven days before beginning of departure week, airline assigns a flight and date passenger. Same procedure followed in London.

\$290

Super APEX: Ticket must be purchased 45 days before departure and passenger must spend from 14 to 45 days at the destination (depending on the season). Passenger specifies flight and date.

\$467

Excursion: No restrictions on purchase of ticket, but passenger must spend from 22 to 45 days at the destination.

\$626

Economy: No restrictions on purchase of ticket or length of stay at destination.

\$1,312

First class: No restrictions on purchase of ticket or length of stay at destination. Airlines authorized to offer these services are Pan American, TWA, British Airways, Air India, Iran Air and El Al.

Pontiff Praises Yugoslavia for Peace Endeavor

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today praised Yugoslavia's work for world peace and called for wider opportunities for the Catholic Church in that Communist country.

The Pope spoke after meeting with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Miro Miro. Vatican sources said they believed they discussed the crises in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa as well as East-West relations and Yugoslav church-state affairs.

"The Holy See is following with interest and appreciation the action Yugoslavia is performing to achieve better cooperation in the international sphere," the Pope said.

He expressed hope for concrete conditions in Yugoslavia "allowing the church as a whole and each of its communities, even the most peripheral ones, to place in the service of individuals and of society the wealth of authentic values of which it is the bearer."



Overcome by smoke, a young British soldier is given first aid after fighting a fire in London. British Army troops are filling in for firemen, who are still on strike.

Charges by Union Chief

Firemen Allegedly Increasing Harassment of U.K. Soldiers

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Striking fire fighters have stepped up efforts to harass troops and working part-time fire fighters by triggering false alarms during the night, a union leader charged today, the fourth day of a national strike.

The allegations were made amid fears that the situation could worsen for the amateur fire fighters tomorrow, when 800 senior fire officers, who have been advising troops, decide whether to join the strike by the 23,000 fire fighters.

Talks continued today among union leaders, although there was no sign they would lower demands for a 30-per-cent pay increase, which has been rejected. A meeting of employers and union leaders is scheduled tomorrow.

Nine Deaths

Nine persons have died in fires this week, including four children and a 47-year-old woman who died in their homes today in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Don Bates, general secretary of the Retained Firefighters Union, alleged today that picketing firemen have broken into fire stations at night and activated home-warning systems to call in nonstriking part-time firemen.

Mr. Bates said that the false alarms were made "purely to ruin [part-time fire fighters] down and get them dependent."

Mr. Bates also said that striking fire fighters reportedly broke into a station during the night and emptied oxygen tanks.

Hostilities Increase

Hostilities between pickets and troops, aided by part-time fire fighters, have increased since the strike began on Monday. In Glasgow pickets took photographs of senior officers who helped soldiers battle a battle warehouse blaze yesterday. There have been other reports of pickets threatening part-time workers and senior officers.

A boy and his 10-month-old sister died in Belfast this morning when soldiers were unable to rescue them. Two more children died in a fire at their home in Banbridge, Northern Ireland. In Scotland, the woman, an invalid, died when police and soldiers were unable to get through heavy smoke.

About two dozen soldiers were injured in fighting 41 fires today, many from smoke inhalation.

Troops Tired

An army officer said, "The lads are getting very tired and we are worried that exhaustion will lead to mistakes and someone getting killed."

The troops have fought 121 fires in London since Monday, using outmoded trucks and inadequate equipment.

Troops yesterday were unable to save a power station in Tisbury, east of London, where fire caused damage estimated at millions of pounds.

Government officials have no estimate of the damage caused to personal property since Monday.

Angolan Rebels Say Africa States Airlift Weapons

LISBON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A spokesman for a pro-Western guerrilla movement in Angola said today that the guerrillas have begun receiving limited amounts of military supplies by air from neighboring African countries after an interruption in such flights for more than a year.

The spokesman said that planes carrying small-arms ammunition, explosives and anti-tank mines were using four small airports held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in central and southeastern Angola. The UNITA official, passing through Portugal en route to other European countries, declined to name the countries where the flights originated or to disclose the sources of the weapons. He said the flights began less than three months ago.

UNITA retreated into the bush in May of last year after it was defeated in conventional warfare by the ruling Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and Soviet-armed Cuban troops.

Thousands of Marchers Attacked

Police Crack Down on Dissenters in Tehra

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Iranian police yesterday attacked a procession of several thousand dissenting marchers in a second day of violent university incidents linked to demonstrations in Washington against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's visit.

Witnesses said that scores of students, mostly students, were injured when beleaguered police wielding meter-long wooden truncheons charged from an intersecting street and began clubbing the marchers.

It was the most violent police-student clash in recent years and appeared aimed at arresting a rising tide of dissent activity in Iran in the last few months. Two Western reporters, who were manhandled in the melee, said the demonstrators were walking peacefully and not behaving provocatively when about 500 policemen charged. The government had no immediate comment.

Six Banks

The incident followed a clash Tuesday night in which a crowd of about 2,000 dissidents at Aryamehr University shouted anti-Shah slogans in a demonstration supporting protests in Washington. They were attacked by police, and witnesses said that 30 to 40 of the protesters were injured and about 50 were arrested. The demonstrators then went on a rampage, smashing the windows of at least six banks and the storefronts of General Motors and Citroen-Renault car showrooms.

Tuesday night's clash grew out of a poetry-reading session at Aryamehr University at which Sayid Solimanpour, a leftist writer who was released from prison here earlier this year, was to have read some of his works. About 4,000 persons were admitted to the gathering, organized by the Writers' Association of Iran, which is among several new dissident groups.

But then police shut the university gates, leaving about 2,000 persons outside. Of the 10 reportedly arrested in the subsequent police attack, 16 were later released, student leaders said. The 4,000 persons in the university then refused to leave until the others had been freed and they held a sit-in through the night at the school's gymnasium, where the readings were to have been held.

Long Line

Yesterday they marched from the university toward central Tehran to protest the police attack and were joined by students from Tehran University, which was boycotted in sympathy. The

demonstrators—some estimates put the number as high as 10,000—were lining in a long line on the sidewalk when the police charged.

"The police were in a very ugly mood," a Western witness said. "They were out to hurt people." He said he saw several beatings, including one in which four or five policemen clubbed a girl as others chased students down side streets.

Yesterday's incident occurred as the Shah was winding up a two-day state visit to Washington to meet President Carter.

Following Mr. Carter's human-rights campaign, Iran, which is heavily dependent on the United States for military purchases, had

been allowing mildly at groups such as the writer's station to hold public gatherings.

Iran Condemns Protest

TEHRAN, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The official Iranian radio condemned the anti-Shah demonstrations in Washington as an obvious attempt to Iran away from the West. The radio said it was from the timing of the demonstrations that they were "ed from a single known as it did not elaborate."

The broadcast said the dissent demonstrations have in damage to public transportation and public buildings.

Shah Says Iran Will Oppose Increase in World Oil Price

(Continued from Page 1)

of continued U.S. arms supply in return for keeping oil prices down.

"Not at all," he replied. "We are diversifying these two questions completely. We are trying to shop in your country for what we need, and what you are ready to supply. That doesn't mean that if you don't supply [us], we will be helpless. We can get it from elsewhere."

The Shah admitted that he had asked Mr. Carter for 149 more F-16 fighter jets to add to the 160 he already has purchased from the United States.

Paris Talks Begin

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Shah, protected by police forces, today opened talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on possible French industrial contracts with Iran.

The Shah and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were to discuss economic cooperation and the world energy situation in talks today and tomorrow, French officials said.

Diplomats said that France might be willing to sell Iran sophisticated weapons if the United States turns down the Shah's arms requests.

No major protests of the Shah's visit occurred here today, but heavy police reinforcements were stationed at the Shah's residence, the Marigny Palace official guest-house.

Price Rise Accord Cited CARACAS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A tacit agreement exists among

U.S. Marine Jets Mistakenly Raid Ship Off Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP).—The Navy confirmed yesterday that two Marine jets apparently mistook a salvage ship as a practice target and opened fire with rockets that narrowly missed a diver.

Don Desnaire, the diver, was stunned by the concussion from the explosion.

The incident occurred Nov. 8 as Mr. Desnaire, of Treasure Salvors Inc., was working alone off a 187-foot World War II-vintage buoy tender. The ship serves as a base for salvage work being done on a sunken Spanish ship. A crew returned for Mr. Desnaire on Monday, eight days after the attack.

Mr. Desnaire said that he managed to climb back aboard the ship and raised a U.S. flag in an effort to stop the rocket attack. But the planes made other passes and fired again, he said. None of the rockets made a direct hit.

Survey Indicates French Left Likely to Win March Election

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A public opinion poll indicated today that the French leftist parties were likely to win power in the national elections in March in spite of the deep split in leftist ranks.

The poll by the Sofres Public Opinion Institute, published in the newspaper Le Figaro, showed that 49 per cent of the voters planned to cast ballots for the opposition led by the Communist and Socialist parties and 47 per cent for the right-center coalition which currently holds the majority in Parliament.

Four per cent of those polled said that they would vote for environmentalist candidates. The small environmentalist voting bloc, which usually sides with the left, proved influential in the nationwide municipal elections last March by helping the left win in many close municipal contests.

Series Warning With only four months before the two-stage National Assembly election, March 12 and 19, the edge of the opposition was a serious warning.

The highly for the Republic General Prime Minister publicly fired, openly criticized Jacques Chirac's decision to name Mr. Prime Minister Raymond Barre as the standard-bearer for the right-center coalition.

Mr. Chirac has served notice that his candidates plan to campaign on the Gaullist's own platform.

In Parliament, Gaullist deputies have warned Mr. Barre that they may vote against him on various key issues because they disagree with his 1978 defense budget and other legislative matters.

Discover the subtle yet distinctive taste of Glenfiddich Pure Malt.

Glenfiddich is pure, unblended malt whisky. Distilled in the ancient way—in hand-beaten copper pot-stills—it has a smooth, mellow, yet subtly distinctive taste. Enjoyed straight or with a little water, Glenfiddich is perhaps, the greatest single malt of the Highlands.

"Glenfiddich" in Gaelic means "Valley of the Deer".



Angolan Rebels Say Africa States Airlift Weapons

LISBON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A spokesman for a pro-Western guerrilla movement in Angola said today that the guerrillas have begun receiving limited amounts of military supplies by air from neighboring African countries after an interruption in such flights for more than a year.

The spokesman said that planes carrying small-arms ammunition, explosives and anti-tank mines were using four small airports held by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in central and southeastern Angola. The UNITA official, passing through Portugal en route to other European countries, declined to name the countries where the flights originated or to disclose the sources of the weapons. He said the flights began less than three months ago.

UNITA retreated into the bush in May of last year after it was defeated in conventional warfare by the ruling Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and Soviet-armed Cuban troops.

Brush Fire Out North of L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17 (AP).—Winds let up yesterday and allowed firemen to douse a brush fire that had threatened to burn through a residential area to the Pacific Ocean.

After the fire broke out Tuesday on the hillsides of the Santa Monica mountains, 30 miles northwest of Los Angeles, it scorched hundreds of acres in a few hours and fire officials predicted that it would burn to the ocean.

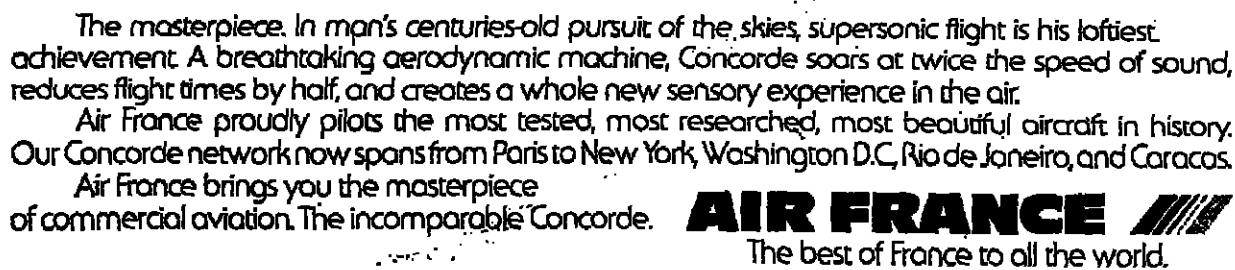
Even when the flames were out last night, county Fire Inspector Dennis Miller said that some areas were still smoldering and that the fire would not be completely controlled until tomorrow morning.

Rabies Vaccinations Given in Lausanne

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 17 (AP).—More than 1,000 dogs have been vaccinated against rabies in the last few days, authorities said today.

The rush for vaccinations, particularly among dog owners, followed the death of a young child bitten by a rabid dog and the discovery last weekend of a rabid deer.

METAXA the Greek classic



The Once Tight Little Isle

In terms of urgent politics, the vote in the British House of Commons on autonomy for Wales and Scotland is significant: the Labor party nearly was forced into a new election in the last vote on the subject. But it made a deal with the Liberals, and now it has a slim but sufficient majority on the Welsh-Scottish problem.

That problem has long existed but has only grown acute again recently. The people of Wales and Scotland, like those of Quebec and Canada, of Brittany, Languedoc and Corsica in France, of the Basque country and Catalonia in Spain, and of many similar areas around the world, seek special status for their historic cultures within the nations of which they are part—or independence.

As symptoms of the ethnic fissioning so prominent in the world today, these manifestations have a global importance. As problems for their states, they pose many difficulties, some in the nature of the fissioning process, some in the divided sentiments in the troubled regions over the degree of autonomy which is acceptable to its residents.

Scotland, for example, not only has a romantic and literary tradition that emphasizes its unique history and character in the British Isles. It also enjoys a church, an educational system and even the form and substance of laws distinct from those south of the Tweed. The Labor party now proposes a degree of home rule for Scotland and Wales in addition to this culture and legal identity (which Wales shares although not to the same degree as in Scotland). There are, however, nationalists who want independence—which would, among other

things, bring Scotland most of the North Sea oil on which Britain is counting for balancing its trade.

These divisions of course are similar to those which have divided Quebec as well as Canada. France is less concerned about the activities of Bretons, people of the Midi and Corsicans, although there have been terrorist acts by extremists of all these groups. Spain has more reason to fear the Basques and conciliate the Catalonians. But for Britain, which fought as a truly united kingdom against Louis XIV, Napoleon and two German Reichs, and which reached the height of economic and imperial power with a single Parliament at Westminster (there was another in Belfast as well as an independent one in Dublin during World War II), devolution involves very critical decisions. And it was to limit parliamentary debate on these decisions that the Labor party precipitated Wednesday's critical vote.

The debate, in the broadest sense, will not be limited, since there is to be a national plebiscite on the issues if Commons passes and the House of Lords accepts devolution. In history, federalism has never been the bad solution for regional differences, even though in the United States (as in the Soviet Union) that federalism has been greatly reduced. The big question posed by any federalist state is whether it will shrink the opportunities for local autonomy, as in the cases just named, increase them, as seems to be under way in Canada even apart from Quebec's nationalism, or maintain them, as little Switzerland has done. And that is a question which is again confronting the tight little isle that once knew such bitter wars with the Welsh and the Scots.

The Shah: Tears and Sympathy

The tear gas that drifted across the White House lawn on Tuesday as the Shah of Iran was being greeted by President Carter signaled the somewhat awkward nature of the occasion. A President committed to advancing the cause of human rights worldwide was offering a full honors welcome to a ruler as close to an absolute monarch as exists these days.

The Shah sought assurances that the Carter administration, like its predecessors, appreciates the stability he has maintained in the northern tier of the Middle East and his new role as a "price-moderator" in the OPEC oil cartel. Those assurances were given. Carter spoke of a special relationship between the two countries. U.S. spokesmen said they no longer worry that Iran's vast investment in nuclear power reactors will lead to nuclear weapons proliferation. And they acknowledged that the Shah is trying to improve his government's record of respect for human rights.

That record provoked the protests by Iranian students that brought on the tear gas. Whatever the merit of their claims, Carter can scarcely condone in Tehran what he deplores in Buenos Aires or Santiago. But Iran's geographic position, its vast petroleum resources and steadfast opposition to political oil embargoes have given it a special status. That is why the Shah received the 21-gun salute that is denied some Latin American military leaders. And there has in fact been some progress on human rights in Iran in recent months. Persons must now be arraigned or released within 24 hours

after arrest. Trials include more safeguards for the accused. Prison conditions are better. Some political prisoners have been released.

Such measures undoubtedly make the Shah's autocracy more tolerable for some Iranians, but the Shah's monopoly of decision-making creates vast inefficiencies. It also has created doubt that stability can survive his reign. Besides urging further attention to human rights, therefore, the United States has reason to urge institutional reform in Iran as well.

Yet the United States possesses relatively little influence over matters so intimately related to the Shah's style of rule. He does not need economic assistance or credits. And while he wants a continued flow of sophisticated U.S. weapons, it is doubtful that withholding them can significantly promote either human rights or power sharing. The Carter administration has cut off police weapons for some Latin American governments, but it would be quixotic to suspend them for Iran while selling it squadrons of F-14 fighters. Arms sales for Iran should hinge on assessments of the military situation in the region. The Nixon-Ford policy was to sell the Shah any weapons he wanted. Carter is committed to reducing arms sales, and has wisely shelved the Shah's latest request. By any reasonable measure, Iran already has more than it needs for security. That should be the President's assumption whenever he encounters the Shah.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Croissant's Extradition

West German terrorists have been a European problem for some time. Now there is the problem of the extradition from France of Mr. Croissant, the defense lawyer for several of the terrorists convicted in West Germany.

The problem has important political and legal aspects. Mr. Croissant claims that he is a political refugee from West Germany and therefore not subject to the extradition agreement of 1951 which excludes political cases. The West German authorities have supplied a 600-page dossier accusing him of ordinary criminal activity in aid of the terrorists. The court accepted a sufficient amount of this evidence to agree that there was a case for extradition. But Mr. Croissant has attracted the support of

a vociferous section of the French left which has accepted his manifestly absurd argument that West Germany is, or nearly is, a fascist state and that he is a political resistance fighter.

Just why a number of Frenchmen should be so anxious to believe and propagate this picture of West Germany is not clear. They are, however, making a rather curious spectacle of themselves. The case has also brought to attention a wider problem which could give trouble in the future. The difference between a criminal and political offense is not, and probably cannot be, entirely clear. To extradite a West German terrorist to West Germany is a gesture of confidence in West German democracy and justice.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1902

LONDON—The Daily Chronicle says: "Among the most difficult problems which Mr. Chamberlain will have to consider is that of taxation. The British people have not shed their best blood on the African veldt in order merely to enrich the owners and exploiters of gold mines. They think that those who will thus profit by the war should make an adequate contribution to the cost of that war."

Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1927

NEW YORK—Suddenly converted to the theory, "The plumper the girl, the more sex appeal," Florence Ziegfeld is picking his new dancing chorus larger than he has dared since before the war. The noted gloriator of American womanhood let down the bars when he auditioned girls for his forthcoming production of "Rosalee" starring Marilyn Miller and Jack Donaghy. He said, like Mae West, "The bigger, the better."



'My Country, Too, Disapproves of Terrorist Activities—
However, We See No Need to Act Hastily...'

Sadat and the Promised Land

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Egyptian President Sadat's astonishing idea of going to Israel and addressing the Knesset, however it develops, has already had one dramatic effect. Those who bear the strain of unending tension in the Middle East have had their eyes uplifted to the vision—the possibility—of peace.

Reports from Israel say the Sadat initiative has produced a buoyant, even excited, public mood. For years there, talk of negotiations with the Arabs has focused on the risks. Now, for a moment at least, Israelis may be going back to the hope articulated when the Jewish state was born: The hope of a security found in true peace with its neighbors.

But there is more than psychological significance in what Sadat has done. He has demonstrated, by an electrifying gesture, that the leadership of the most populous Arab state now accepts the legitimacy of Israel. That is a concrete political fact of the greatest importance. And it requires, in response, statesmanship of a high order from Jerusalem and Washington.

Courage

The first requirement, for all concerned, is a recognition of Mr. Sadat's courage. He plainly needs a settlement with Israel so that he can turn to Egypt's desperate economic problems. But this gesture involves great personal danger for him. It is not hard to imagine an act of terror against him, or a political assault from the extremist government next door in Libya.

It follows that Israel and the United States should take care to avoid making Mr. Sadat's position more risky. For example, it has been suggested that this initiative should be taken as a signal for Israel to pursue a separate peace with Egypt, avoiding the problems of the other Arab states and the Palestinians. But precisely because of Mr. Sadat's exposed position, that course would be dangerous folly.

Economically, Mr. Sadat is heavily dependent on the Saudis—who by every sign would oppose any deal by Egypt that left Israel in other occupied territories. Politically, a separate peace would arouse powerful antagonism from Syria, the Palestinians and other elements in the Arab world. Most Israeli leaders, though they might like to treat separately with Egypt, understand that realities make that path difficult. Mr. Sadat, knowing the delicacy of his position, must hope that

by accelerating the momentum for peace he can bring other Arab countries along. But that hope necessarily depends on his remaining true to the Arab position on essentials.

One basic principle that it would be hard for him to abandon is Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories. Another is some step toward a solution of the Palestinian problem: at a minimum a formula that ends day-to-day control by Israel of the West Bank.

If the Sadat gesture is seen in this framework, it poses in a new form the fundamental question that has confronted Israel these last years: Is security more likely to be found in the present tension, or in a trade of territory for promises of peace and security guarantees?

But one thing has changed. Hawks in Israel, and even more so among its U.S. supporters, have often said that Arab leaders cannot be trusted when they talk of peace: They do not mean what they say. Mr. Sadat has given words about as much meaning as they can have in the diplomacy of this difficult world. He has put his own fate on the line.

Any rational person committed to Israel must respect that truth and try to build on it. If an Arab leader who takes such a risk for peace were to be met

with cynicism, what should others think?

All this puts a heavy responsibility on Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and his first responses have been admirable. He treated the Sadat suggestion of a visit with respect, making what could have been a passing thought into a major diplomatic event. He has put the whole relationship with Sadat on a level of dignity and seriousness.

Terms of Peace

The harder question is whether Mr. Begin will seize the opportunity to think of peace in larger terms. That would require him to give up his own claim to permanent Israeli possession of the West Bank. Some have seen him as a potential De Gaulle: a politician who takes office on an unyielding platform and then yields for higher ends of peace and security. This occasion may tell whether he is.

President Carter also has much at stake in the Sadat initiative. Critics have harshly attacked his policy of trying to encourage an overall settlement in the Middle East. I think that policy was a necessary premise of the great gamble Mr. Sadat has now taken. But the hope aroused by his gesture would also make failure more painful, in Egypt and Israel and the United States.

Good Work, Good Works

By John L. McKnight

national product as \$150,000. There are very few people who can be that productive in one year, or several years.

Consider all of your other "valuable" deficiencies: those that you perceive, those you have been taught by your servers to perceive, and those that you don't know you have but that your professional servers can identify.

A service economy's need for need explains the three basic categories that have come to define U.S. lives: We are educated, we work, we retire. Each year, the number of people who are educated and retired expands. They constitute the majority of the "deficient" people who are said to depend on the service of those who work. The reality is that working people depend upon an increased supply of the young and old in order to justify an income. Therefore, we extend the number of years of education required to secure a job and mandate earlier retirement.

Problems

Increasingly, our serving society depends upon young and old people who can be defined as problems rather than productive participants. President Carter recently outlined the economic crisis that could result from U.S. current patterns of energy consumption. That crisis would be a minor tribulation if we suddenly viewed the young and the old as competent, able, productive citizens rather than deficient, consuming clients in need of the good works of a serving economy.

An economy based upon the sum of its peoples' deficiency is a served society—a nation of clients whose well-being is measured by their capacity to consume good works.

A society based upon the sum of its peoples' capacity is a

Chris Matthews

From Rome:

What governs in Italy is not the government but the parties.

ROME—It is no secret that Franco di Bella, who recently took over as editor of Italy's best known newspaper, *Corriere della Sera*, was appointed to the job at the behest of the ruling Christian Democrat party, with the full blessing of the Socialists and of the Communists.

"Constructive criticism," not only of the Christian Democrats but, it goes without saying, of the Communists and Socialists too, is now the order of the day at *Corriere della Sera*. At last count, a dozen writers had left the paper in search of more congenial vehicles for their views.

Well, the whole world, we are told, is veering right and there's nothing earth-shattering about *Corriere* following suit. Like punk fashion, steering a few degrees starboard is part of the times. That's not the point. The point is that the events at *Corriere della Sera* are fundamentally significant of how things are ordered in Italy, and of how this ordering of things makes Italy unique in the industrialized Western world.

Unthinkable

Imagine Jacques Chirac telling Le Monde who its next editor should be, or Margaret Thatcher being lengthily consulted over the editorship of the Times. Such things, in their respective countries, are virtually unthinkable. Even more unthinkable are both Chirac and Georges Marchais being brought into Le Monde's decision-making process. But in Italy, not only are such things very much thinkable, they're part of the national way of life.

I am, it will be understood, not just talking about *Corriere della Sera* or its editor, but also about Il Mattino in Naples and the Gazzetta di Mantova. I am not just talking about the press, but about radio and television, too; not just about communications, but also about banking, industry, the judiciary, the police. Sliding up a candidate for any job anywhere in Italy, from editor to copyboy, from manager to labie operator, the first question has got to be not, is he any good but, which way does he vote.

All right, it's nothing new. Italians call the system *lottizzazione*, a term drawn from real-estate parlance and, literally, meaning to parcel out a piece of property into sub-units or lots. Politically, it means sliding up the pie in a manner reflecting prevailing political realities. It works to everyone's advantage, to the advantage of the party bosses secure in the knowledge that they've got their men where they can do most good. And to the advantage of the appointees, whose security lies in the fact that they will never be called on to demonstrate possession of such traditional managerial abilities as leadership, drive, flair, or will even be asked to produce profits or results.

Example: When, a couple of years ago, it was decided to reorganize RAI, the state radio and television combine that had so long functioned as a Christian Democrat mouthpiece, the situation had become a national scandal, they didn't spend too much time considering the possibility of giving the organiza-

tion an independent charter. The "democratic" in the Italian constitution, to give a piece of the other deserving parties, the Christian Democrats control over RAI television channel while the socialists even brought in a pendent, "managerial" rector-general, Giuseppe who resigned after a few weeks because the p wouldn't let him get on job.

Example: No major industry, apart from Fiat, is run as a profit. In fact, collected short and long-term income of the industrial sector as currently amounts to \$4 billion in the public sector, it represents 60 per cent of GNP. It's understandable. The party men who our apparatus aren't particularly interested in profits. But private enterprise, too, banks, controlled by the Italian Democrats, keep making, throwing good money after bad, as long as the money is in the bank. This is the reason that has enabled owners of *Corriere della Sera* to become Italy's biggest group.

"If you want to run Italy," says Gianfranco author of the prophetic satire "Berlinguer and I fessor," and still the most important editor in Italy, "you have to bear that it's totally unlike a Western country. We're totally different rules."

And the main difference in Italy, unlike in West Germany, or Britain, even the United States, governs by and large is government but the parties even in those countries, that simple, and there are outcries about the real being in the hands of the Congress or the military trial complex—but in Italy, the military trial complex is beholden to banks, and Parliament is a stamp.

To those who know Italy of this may come as a revelation but what has changed? In last few months of close partnership between Communists and the Christian Democrats, the truth has been getting more true. "And how could it be otherwise?" observed one Italian, "Christian Democrats have looked on the state as the state preserve, and the Communists, the party state are synonymous. *Lottizzazione* used to mean: up the pie solely for Christian Democrats, leaving crumbs for their allies. A Communist, whose best support is essential to any tenure of the political life in this country, are not on the fair share in the 'bank'." But, most important, are becoming involved in a system of making that completely of the government. A few back, the Cabinet had to withdraw a plan for reform not because Parliament or the press objected, but because it affected the interests of part of the Christian Democrat party. And then objections from the Christian Democrats. Even more a major round of local elections have been held, the Communists nor the Christian Democrats to have a down now.

Come and Go

Foreign observers, by large, view the scale of "Italian problem" in terms of the probability of the Communists getting into government. But really question of whether the nation minister for postal is a card-carrying Communist member or not is much beside the point. The power in Italy is not the government. In fact, an open market presence in the G would in many ways be able to the current state, fair. For Italian people come and go, and are answerable to client parties simply live.

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WHY NOT HOLD THE INDEX WITH THE RALLY COMES?



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9%	7%	134	PACA	1.24	8.7	220	13%	10%	21%	8 1/4	4%	Quarter	20%	3.814	7	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	28	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
15%	13%	224	PACoE	2.64	7	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shear	2.00	4.5	3	26	4%	6%	6%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
25%	23%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
35%	33%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
45%	43%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
55%	53%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
65%	63%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
75%	73%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
85%	83%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
95%	93%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
105%	103%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
115%	113%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
125%	123%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
135%	133%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
145%	143%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
155%	153%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
165%	163%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
175%	173%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
185%	183%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
195%	193%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
205%	203%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
215%	213%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
225%	223%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
235%	233%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
245%	243%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
255%	253%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
265%	263%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
275%	273%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
285%	283%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
295%	293%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
305%	303%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
315%	313%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
325%	323%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
335%	333%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
345%	343%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
355%	353%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
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375%	373%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
385%	383%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
395%	393%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
405%	403%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
415%	413%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
425%	423%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
435%	433%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
445%	443%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
455%	453%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
465%	463%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
475%	473%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
485%	483%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
495%	493%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
505%	503%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
515%	513%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
525%	523%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
535%	533%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%	26	Shelton	1.0	13	9	62	37%	31%	27%
545%	543%	224	PACoE	1.80	8.5	220	24%	20%	22%	24	26%	5																	

(Continued on next page.)

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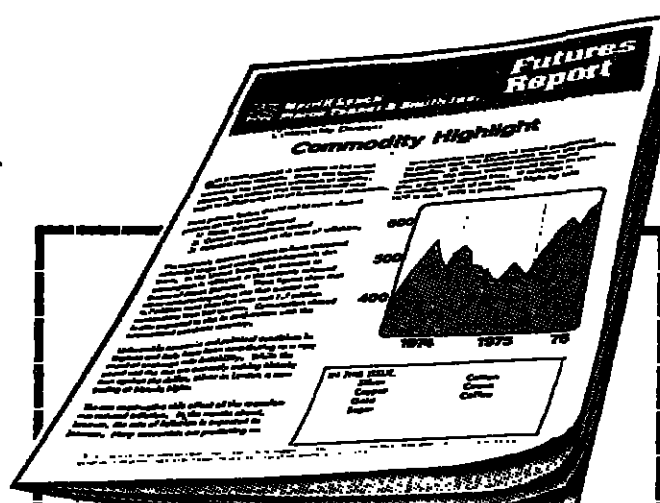
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1977

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

November 17, 1977

across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for-
ates, one can find the value of the major currencies
currencies of each of the following financial centers
not take into account bank service charges.

	DM	FF	Li	Gldr	Sfr	Sw. Kron.	Dan. Kr.
4.6232	109.97	49.98*	27.701		6.8700*	108.91*	36.85*
94.25	15.6926	7.28235	4.023*	14.54		15.9685	5.7235
4.6974		48.28*	2.653*	92.66*	6.388*	101.75*	36.85*
100.50	18.75	8.656	1898.00	14.10	64.20	111.175*	11.175*
106.50	20.40	160.48		361.20	234.74	226.74	143.06
8.9485	218.150*		5.5480*	220.250*	13.770*	238.660*	78.39*
4.11555	95.155*	45.464*	0.2312				80.00

* Dollar value as given in London: Danish krona: 6.200/75;
1 Dk. 15.75 = 100 Dm.; Swedish Krona: 13.855; Sw. krona: 4.640;
Dane: 5.677; Fin. mark: 4.158; Belgian Franc: 35.335;
Singapore S: 2.3835; 1 Canadian \$: 0.90135 U.S. cents

franc (x) Units of 100; 1x) Units of 100; 1y) Units of 10.000
1 to buy one pound

[illegible]

Reading	1 1/4 12%	EconLab	2 2/4 2 1/4	Mudge	15-16 1 1/4	Service	4 1/4
Wierre	1 03-15 2	EPaseI	12 12%	MajorRt	15-16 1 1/4	SevenUp	2 1/2
		ElderBe	6 6%	MoltKrt	3 1/4 3 1/2	Shawmi	2

Midday Indicated Prices			
100	180	Chrysler 4-6-8	64 25
100	101 1/2	Chrysler 5-8-8	68 70
100	95 1/2	Cor. Solata 4-6-7	106 1/4
100	95 1/2	Gen. Corp. 4-6-8	108 1/2
100	95 1/2	Gen. Corp. 5-8-8	108 1/2
100	95 1/2	Gen. Corp. 6-8-8	108 1/2
100	95 1/2	Gen. Corp. 7-8-8	108 1/2
100	95 1/2	Gen. Corp. 8-8-8	108 1/2
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Violent World of U.S. Pro Sports

Broken Bones Are Piling Up in the NFL; Bar Laments the NBA Chief's Fight Ruling

TON, Nov. 17 (WP). — Violence could have been in spate on Sunday's National Football League game.

As Fran Tarkenton, and Bill Munson, the Vikings' quarterback and running back, respectively, suffered a broken arm and a broken leg, respectively, during the game.

Controversy in New York Jets' game against the Buffalo Bills' star runner, O. J. Simpson, was admitted to a hospital for a knee injury during the game.

Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh's star quarterback, was hit in the head by a defensive back during the game.

Ron Jaworski of the Eagles played his first game with a broken arm, and a broken leg, during the game.

Jim Zorn of the Redskins was hit in the head by a defensive back during the game.

Tommy Kramer of the Vikings was hit in the head by a defensive back during the game.

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RELAXING—O. J. Simpson, Buffalo Bills' star runner, reads mail after surgery.



CRITICAL—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar shows healed hand as he assails NBA ruling.

By Ted Green

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who broke his right hand punching Kent Benson two minutes into the season and was fined \$5,000 by the National Basketball Association, has criticized NBA commissioner Lawrence O'Brien for not fining Benson, too.

In a two-page statement he wrote himself and in an interview, the Los Angeles Lakers' star center complained that film clips seen by O'Brien clearly show that Benson provoked him with an elbow that knocked out his hand.

When no foul was called on the Milwaukee Bucks' center, Abdul-Jabbar knocked out Benson, who missed several games with a black eye and mild concussion.

Abdul-Jabbar, whose cast was removed last week, won't be back in the lineup until next week, at least.

The league's most valuable player also deplored pro basketball's roughhouse style, accused officials of perpetuating a "double standard" against him, said he "truly regretted" his "extreme reaction" in the fight and reiterated that his punch was instinctive.

But his main grievance was the punishment disparity. His fine was the largest in NBA history. Benson didn't even get a reprimand. Reading from his statement, Abdul-Jabbar said in part:

"I am extremely upset that the league office not only imposed no fine on Benson, but failed in its public pronouncements about the incident to even recognize the responsibility Benson shares."

"Surely the fact the referees did not see the foul against me does not justify the commissioner's inaction or silence . . . particularly since he was not inactive or silent about my conduct. Even in one of the most violent sports, Pete Roselle (National Football League commissioner) recently said that unnecessary violence is a matter for league discipline 'whether or not it is detected by game officials.'"

Before airing his complaints here, Abdul-Jabbar flew to New York, met with O'Brien and presumably told him what he told some 30 reporters at the press conference.

"I expressed . . . my views . . . and my feeling about how he handled the incident," Abdul-Jabbar said. "He dealt with only half the problem. I accept the disciplinary action imposed on me, but feel very strongly that his handling of the whole incident was simply not fair."

In New York, a spokesman for O'Brien said: "The meeting was productive but the commissioner just wants to let this thing die. He said at the time that Benson clearly fouled Kareem but, in his judgment, did not justify the violent reaction several seconds later."

© Los Angeles Times



ERRORLESS?—Brooks Robinson, retired Baltimore Orioles third baseman, works out at tennis during the Super Stars competition held in the Bahamas.

Borg Needs Only 42 Minutes To Advance in Wembley Play

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Top seed Bjorn Borg moved quickly into the quarterfinals of the International Grand Prix tennis tournament at Wembley today with his 25th consecutive victory.

Borg, Wimbledon champion and winner of his last four tournaments, needed only 42 minutes to brush aside the challenge of Rhodesia's Andrew Pattison, 6-2, 6-3, in the second-round play.

Pattison did his best to disrupt the rhythm of the Swedish star, hitting a lot of soft shots in an attempt to slow down the game.

He had a small measure of success early in the second set, when he broke service for a 2-0 lead, but Borg got the break back in the next game.

Borg broke again four games later from 40-30 down and Pattison's resistance disintegrated completely. Borg won nine consecutive points and Pattison got only two more before the end.

Another Swedish star, Mats Wilander, was equally unsuccessful, going down 6-3, 6-4 to Ray Moore of South Africa, though he saved three match points before he succumbed.

Moore will meet Borg in the quarterfinals.

Borg said later that he was not sure if he would play tennis in the United States again next year. He said he would decide next month after working out a schedule.

Borg played for the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Nets this year. I enjoyed it," he said. "We had a

lot of fun, though the schedule was tough. I have a three-year contract, but there is an option for each year."

Stockton Upsets Connors

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 17 (AP).—Dick Stockton of New York upset Jimmy Connors, 6-5, 6-5, last night in the \$300,000 World Cup tennis match.

Stockton, beating Connors for the third time this year, reeled off six straight points in the second set tiebreaker to cap a dramatic comeback after Connors won three of the first four points.

Connors complained bitterly to officials after the match, saying the court surface was much too fast. At one point, he threatened to leave the tournament.

In the second match last night, Vitas Gerulaitis scored a 5-6, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Roscoe Tanner. The Nastase beat Rod Laver, 6-5, 6-4.

Three matches in the round-robin play today pit Stockton against John Alexander, Connors against Ken Rosewall and Nastase against Tanner.

Orantes Advances

MANILA, Nov. 17 (AP).—Top seed Manuel Orantes of Spain beat Australian Paul Kronk 6-4, 7-5 today to advance to the quarterfinals of the \$75,000 Philippine International tennis tournament.

Orantes tomorrow faces Louk Sanders of the Netherlands, who upset eighth-seeded Tom Gorman of the United States, 6-1, 6-4.

Only Three Slots Left In World Cup Soccer

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—France has emerged from a decade of soccer obscurity to reach the World Cup finals for which only three places now remain open as two years of qualifying competitions wind up.

France, which last qualified in 1968, downed Bulgaria, 3-1, in Paris last night to join Argentina, West Germany, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, the Netherlands, Scotland, Austria, Sweden and Poland in the pool of 16 nations in Argentina next June.

Two other teams, Italy and Hungary, are odds-on favorites whose final matches should be formalities. Italy lost, 3-0, to England at Wembley last night, denting its pride but not its qualifying chances.

The Italians need only to beat Luxembourg by one goal in Italy on Dec. 3 to qualify on a better goal basis than England.

Hungary has already blasted Bolivia, 6-0, in Budapest in its playoff match and that margin should be enough even in the 11,000-foot atmosphere of La Paz on Dec. 29.

The remaining qualification tussles are between Spain and Yugoslavia, Iran and Australia, and Egypt and Tunisia.

A group-by-group run-down of the qualification tournament shows:

European Group 1: Poland, which finished third in the 1974 World Cup and brought the fastest and most exciting soccer to it, qualified without losing a match. Many familiar names remain in the team—Deyna, Lato, Sarmach and Tomaszewski—and striker Lubanski is back after injury. The Poles must win of the qualification early on by upsetting Portugal on its own field, 2-0, in final standings, Portugal, Denmark and Cyprus trailed, in that order.

European Group 2: The decisive matches in this group involved, as they often do, the small teams. Italy and England beat each other 2-0, at home so the victories canceled out and it was just a question of how many goals they could put past Finland and Luxembourg. England won a 2-1 victory over the Finns at Wembley ended its chances because the Italians beat the Finns by 6-1.

Austria a Surprise

Europe Group 3: Austria is one of the surprise qualifiers, reaching the last 16 for the first time since 1954. East Germany's inability to win its home matches cost it any chance while the enterprising Austrians clinched a place with a 1-0 win in Turkey. In the standings, the final order was Austria, East Germany, Turkey, Malta.

Europe Group 4: The Netherlands qualified with the generalship of Johan Cruyff, who has said he will not play in Argentina. Time will tell whether he will change his mind but even without him Holland's total football is an effective machine and the Dutchmen will be among the favorites.

Europe Group 5: France's re-emergence into top-class soccer was heralded by its First Division club team St. Etienne, which reached the final of the European Cup. Manager Michel Hidalgo has capitalized on the midfield skills of Michael Platini and the ball control of winger Daniel Rocheau to pierce defenses. Bulgaria had controversial matches in Sofia against both the French and Irish, which would have left bad feelings if Bulgaria had qualified.

Group 6: This must have been the easiest group in the World Cup. Sweden again qualified and while unlikely to win the competition could prove a "spoiler" in Argentina.

Group 7: Czechoslovakia, the European champions, failed to match the form which disposed of West Germany in the final of the Nations Cup and its away-from-home matches proved disastrous. Scotland qualified for the second consecutive time and will be a team to watch in Argentina because of its forward power.

Group 8: Possibly the closest-fought group, Romania looked to have things buttoned up when it beat Yugoslavia, 2-0, in Belgrade and Spain, 1-0, in Bucharest. But then the Yugoslavs bounced back with an amazing 6-4 win in Bucharest, eliminating Romania and taking the group down to the wire. Yugoslavia hosts Spain Nov. 30 and must win by two goals. A one-goal victory would put Spain through on a better goal rating and a raw will be what the Spaniards will be playing for.

Concave Group: Mexico came through the playoffs of the Central and North American and Caribbean Zone with a perfect record to avenge its embarrassing loss to Haiti last time.

Group 9: Hungary surprised both itself and the Soviet Union to win this group against its old Russian rival but once again it was the weak team in the group—Greece—which decided matters by beating the Russians. Hungary went on to meet the third-place finisher in the South American playoffs, Bolivia, in a home-and-away clash. The 6-0 cushion of the match in Budapest will surely be enough to send Hungary to Argentina.

Asian Group: Iran is a clear favorite after beating Australia, 1-0, in Sydney but the Australians still have an outside chance if they can win in both Kuwait and Iran in the coming weeks. As of now, Iran leads, South Korea, Australia, Kuwait and Hong Kong, in that order.

Africa Group: The playoffs have come down to a straight duel between Egypt and Tunisia with Tunisia having the edge.

South America: Brazil headed the playoff after some very erratic early matches against Paraguay and Colombia. Zico, suspended for the Peru match, came back to slam in five of Brazil's eight against Bolivia. Brazil has not lost a match for almost two years but its manager, Claudio Coutinho, will be worried because most of those matches have been draws. Peru will be the second Latin American qualifier.

For Penetrating Sideline Defenses

Active Guide to Football Coachspeak

Coacher

Nov. 17 (NYT).—We bled to us. O. J. Simpson's shoulder as he sprints down the field as a free way.

We accept football is a tough way. We attach Super Bowls to it.

assault us. We attach Super Bowls to it.

comment on the game.

not whipped. ink about it. one up with.

ing this one.

lost four in way we'll go with a ticket.

My players have all quit on me; we couldn't beat this team with a stick.

Coach: "They only pass when they have to."

Translation: Their quarterback couldn't hit the ocean from the deck of an aircraft carrier.

Coach: "You can never underestimate the value of a good kicking game."

Translation: Their punt returned back two touchdowns on us. Their field-goal kicker hit four times outside the 40-yard line. We got a guy who couldn't catch punts with a net, and a field-goal kicker from some place where they don't speak English, who has to be pointed in the right direction when we line up. We can't kick with the Copa's chorus line.

Coach: "In this league, every game is tough. On any given Sunday any team can beat any other. They're gonna be ready for us this time."

Translation: We beat these guys to death last time. If they go out and beat us, I'll quit and sell used cars.

Coach: "We've got the best fans in the world."

Translation: They boo the players, not me.

Coach: "Those first two touchdowns really hurt us."

Translation: And the next five

they scored on us didn't exactly help, either.

Coach: "Sure, an injury to your No. 1 quarterback hurts, but we've got real depth on this team. Every player on this roster can step in and do the job."

Translation: Good Lord, are we in trouble!

Coach: "I'll tell ya, Dallas has some organization."

Translation: If you hear that they need another coach, I'm available.

Coach: "My receivers have a lot of heart."

Translation: They can't catch.

Coach: "They're tough to beat at home."

Translation: Our only chance is if their bus breaks down on the way to the stadium. Even then, we'd probably get a 0-0 tie and lose in overtime.

Intellectual Plane

Coach: "It takes a long time to learn our system."

Translation: We drafted that big lumbox because he was 6 feet 9 and weighed 275 pounds. Nobody told us that he couldn't tell his right from left. He's so dumb that when we call for a red dog, he pulls out a picture of his Irish setter.

Coach: "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing."

Translation: Maybe I'll quote Vince Lombardi, I can get a job in government when they fire me from this one.

Coach: "You can't trade away your future."

Translation: We don't want anyone that the other teams want, so we'll sit tight until the draft.

Coach: "The future is now."

Translation: The owner won't give me a three-year contract. If you've got someone who can walk and eat raw meat at the same time, I'm interested. If I don't win this season, I'm gone.

Big Betting Found in N.Y. 'Ringer' Probe

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Investigators in New York racing's "ringer" case are checking reports of heavy Las Vegas betting on Lebon the day he made his American debut at Belmont Park on Sept. 9.

The Uruguayan horse ran diametrically that day, finishing next to last despite unexpectedly strong wagering support that knocked his final odds down to 7-1. Two weeks later, against classier opposition, he won easily at \$7 to 1 for a payoff of \$16 on a \$2 bet.

Dr. Mark Gerard, the veterinarian who imported both Lebon and Cincinno, a champion Uruguayan horse, remained under suspension this week for "possible racing fraud" in connection with the case. The horse represented as Lebon has been determined to be a ringer, and

the authorities feel the real long-shot winner was Cincinno.

There were growing indications that the mystery winner who lost \$100,000 of the ringer's first time he ran, wasn't the only bettor with a high opinion of the horse. Based on preliminary findings, it appears that the word had reached Las Vegas.

At one of that gambling city's busiest legal bookmaking parlors, for example, an unidentified man tried to bet \$800 to win on Lebon despite the fact that the horse had not raced in five months. In Las Vegas, where much of the heaviest action on football, baseball and horse racing is handled by illegal "back pocket" bookies, an \$800 wager on a horse at any of the seven legal betting parlors is considered a large investment.

The better with \$800 to risk in the Sept. 9 race tried to make

the wager at the Churchill Downs Sports and Race Book, near the Dunes Hotel and Casino Palace. Andy Varga, manager of the establishment, limited him to \$200.

"It was a strange horse," Varga recalled in a telephone interview, "what we call an invader. And it was a strange bettor, nobody we recognized."

At the legal parlors, action on the horse in the Sept. 23 race he won was reportedly minimal. This would coincide with the on-track betting patterns for the two races at Belmont. On Sept. 9, witnesses say that a woman began betting heavily on Lebon at a time when his odds were 50 to 1. As she continued buying 50 to 1 tickets, supposedly totaling \$10,000, the odds plummeted, first to 10-1, then 12-1, 6-1 and, finally, 7-1.

Before the last few flashes of the tote board, hundreds of other patrons apparently were also buying tickets on the horse in what is known around the racetrack as "herd betting." Since it was an exacta race and the woman had not been betting exactas, some of the horse players who heard of the big plunge rushed to the exacta windows and put Lebon into various combinations there.

No Speed Shown

Despite the heavy support for a long shot that figured to be 50-1 or more, the horse never showed any speed in the 1 1/16-mile race on the main dirt course. Running for a claiming price of \$10,500, he finished 11th in a 12-horse field.

Jack Morgan, the listed owner-trainer of Lebon, was not called in by the stewards to discuss the unexpected support which he received at the pari-mutuel windows. Yet on Sept. 23, before the upset victory on which Gerard cashed tickets worth \$77,000, a New York Racing Association employee had warned a handicapping class that there was "something a little strange" about Lebon.

Harvey Pack, who discusses the day's program at a handicapping seminar before the first race, noted that a bettor had wagered \$10,000 on the horse in his first American start.

"A handicapper with a suspicious mind," Pack said this week, "might have put a couple of bucks on the horse that day."

Las Vegas Horseplayer, Woman at Belmont

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A Surprise in Grey Cap Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The surprising Ottawa Rough Riders will meet the Montreal Alouettes in the Canadian Football League Eastern Conference final this weekend at Edmonton.

Edmonton takes on the Edmonton Eskimos to decide who will represent the CFL West in the Nov. 27 Grey Cup championship game.

The Riders escaped with a 21-16 victory over the Toronto Argonauts in the CFL East sudden-death semifinal Sunday. The R.C. Lions edged the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, 33-32, in the Western Conference semifinal.

Ottawa was only one completed pass and four seconds away from becoming a spectator at the CFL final Sunday. With 49 seconds left in the game and Ottawa nursing a 21-16 lead, the Argo-

nauts were on the Riders' four.

Argos quarterback Chuck Haley rolled back for a pass and Mike Panucci cracked through the line and forced Haley to fumble. Mike Bailey recovered and Ottawa ran out the clock.

In the West, British Columbia wide receiver Al Charuk scored on passes of six and 36 yards from quarterback Jerry Tagge. Leon Bright scored the winning major on a 49-yard pass and run play with Tagge. Lui Passaglia kicked the other 15 points on two conversions, a 26-yard single and four field goals from 17, 30, 20 and 27 yards.

Winnipeg wide receiver Mike Holmes tallied twice on passes of 65 and 58 yards from quarterback Ralph Brock. Defensive back Vince Pharon scored an 82-yard touchdown on a fumble recovery and Jim Washington ran three yards for the fourth homer.

Bernie Ruff added four conversions, a 31-yard field goal and a 49-yard single.

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Winnipeg 2, Birmingham 2 (Kryukov, Lebrun; Lussier, Mavorik).

Edmonton 4, Hamilton 4 (Hamilton, Campbell; Flett, MacGregor; Hall, Sobchuk, Dudgey, Hsieh).

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Brasserie Lorraine
Oysters and Game

